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THE  
HAWAIIAN PORTION  
— OF THE —  
POLYNESIAN COLLECTIONS  
— IN THE —  
PEABODY MUSEUM OF SALEM

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

August — November, 1920



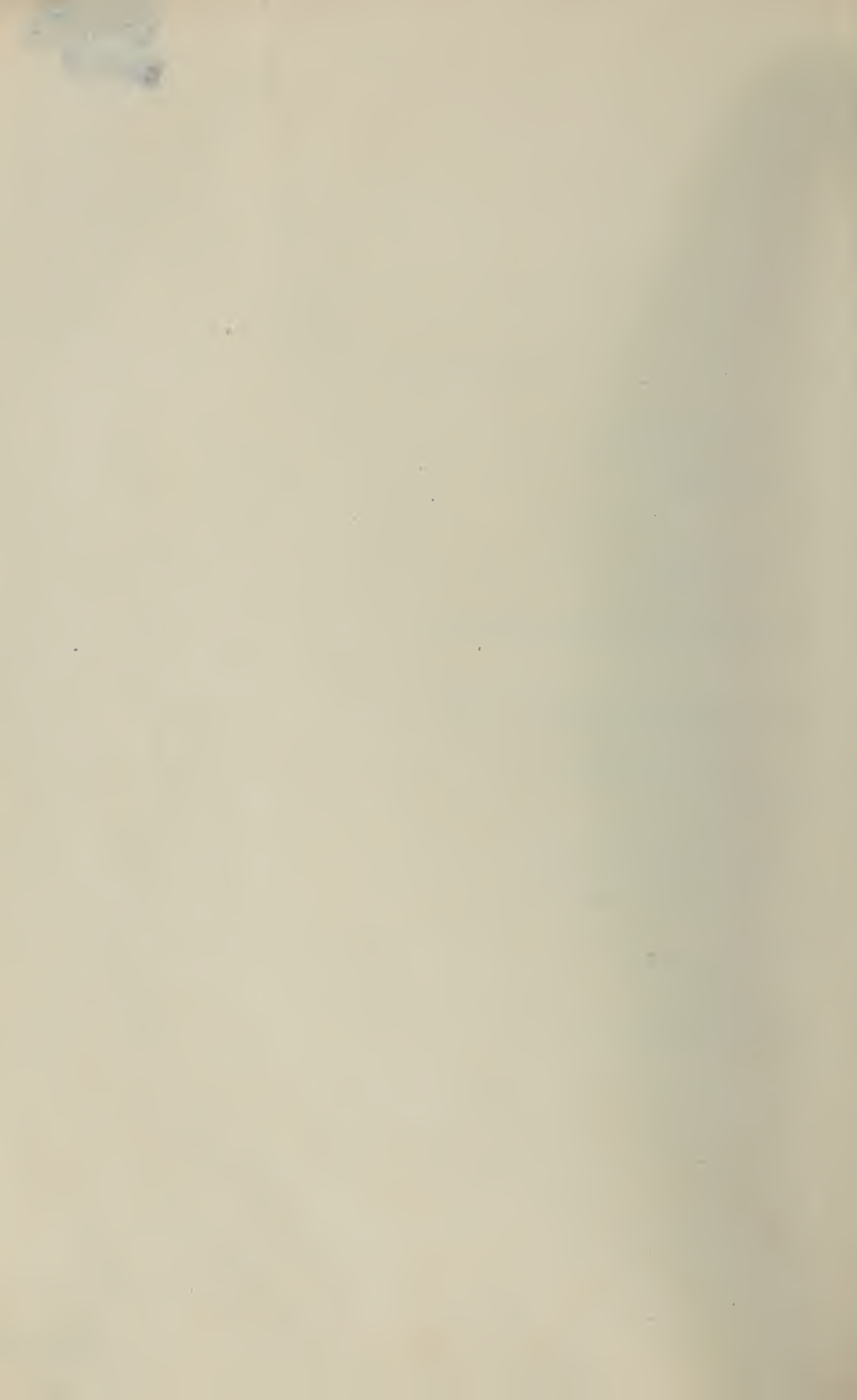
PEABODY MUSEUM  
Salem, Massachusetts  
1920

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## INTRODUCTION

The Polynesian collections of the Peabody Museum of Salem are of great ethnological value representing as they do many specimens brought home in the early days of the East India Marine Society. It is impracticable to exhibit these collections all at once but in order to bring them before the public it seemed well to treat one group of islands at a time by means of a special exhibition. At the same time a few other objects loaned by friends of the Museum are temporarily exhibited adding to the popular interest in the collection. With this end in view it was decided to make the first of these special exhibitions one of objects relating to the Hawaiian Islands.

Curiously enough Salem never had any direct trade with these islands although there was evidently much interest taken in them in the early days of the East India Marine Society, founded in 1799. Captains Clifford Crowninshield of Salem and Matthew Folger of Nantucket donated many beautiful pieces of kapa which were probably collected by the latter. Captain Nathaniel Page, also an early member of the society, contributed some very early specimens and Captain Thomas Meek of Marblehead, who had been one of the early northwestern fur traders and afterwards settled in Hawaii and lived there many years, gave the society previous to 1821 a number of very interesting objects one of which was personally associated with Kamehameha the Great.

When the native chiefs began to buy small foreign vessels to take the place of canoes in plying between the islands at least two Salem brigs, the "Cleopatra's Barge" and the "Becket," were sent out and sold to them and ended their days under the Hawaiian flag. Later the schooner "Missionary Packet" was built in North Salem

for the use of the missionaries at the islands and sent out around Cape Horn. During the days of Salem's interest in the whale fishery a number of Salem whalers visited the islands, then the great rendezvous of whale ships in the Pacific. But as previously mentioned there does not seem to have been any direct merchant trade between Salem and the islands.

The reputation of the Museum of the East India Marine Society, and later that of the Essex Institute, whose ethnological and natural history collections together with those of the former go to make up the collections of the Peabody Museum of Salem, attracted a number of very valuable contributions relating to the islands from sea captains and merchants living in other places. In this way we came into possession of a very fine large idol and a number of other rare specimens. In later times were added two other very valuable collections, one made by Mr. Joseph S. Emerson of the Hawaiian Government Survey and the other made by Mr. Stephen Reynolds a resident of Honolulu from 1823 to 1855.

The Hawaiian Islanders are a pure Polynesian race being the northeastern branch of the same race which settled the central islands of the Pacific, Tahiti, Marquesas and New Zealand and were more or less mixed with other races in the other groups of the central Pacific. They had lived for five hundred or six hundred years, previous to their discovery by Captain Cook in the latter part of the eighteenth century, absolutely isolated from the rest of the world so that their civilization, their implements and their manufactures are of great interest. The collections of the Museum fairly illustrate many of their activities and it seemed well to add a few objects and pictures connected with Captain Cook and the later history of the islands.

The grouping of the objects has been made by the compiler under such heads as seemed to him best for the purposes of this exhibition. A number of objects which have been used for more than one purpose have been arbitrarily assigned to one class and reference made to the other use. The objects are given consecutive numbers in the catalogue and the illustrations are marked with this number. The

museum catalogue number is given in parenthesis after the description of the object. Eight pieces of Hawaiian kapa from this collection have been figured by Dr. William T. Brigham in "Ka Hana Kapa," Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Vol. 3, to which reference is made in the notes. While some of the kapa brought back in the early days was complete, much was in the form of samples cut from the larger sheets. In this catalogue any piece less than one foot square has been described as a sample. No bibliography seems necessary as the chief sources of information have been the valuable publications of the Bishop Museum and the excellent catalogue prepared by Mr. Emerson to accompany his collection.

The thanks of the Peabody Museum of Salem are due to Marshall Jones Company for permission to use the photogravure of the Hawaiian idol; to those friends who, having valuable Hawaiian objects, so kindly consented to loan them for a considerable period of time in order that they might supplement the collections of the museum, and above all, grateful thanks are due to Mr. Stephen W. Phillips whose knowledge of early Hawaiian matters was freely at the disposal of the compiler and without whose encouragement and generous assistance this catalogue could not have been published.









# CATALOGUE

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## IDOLS

The Hawaiian heiau, or morai, was a large enclosure surrounded by a stone wall in which were small enclosures or sacred places often containing grass houses in which the more sacred relics were kept. About the heiaus were placed idols or figures of various sorts. The most conspicuous were huge figures of wood with open mouths set with great teeth. Of these only three fine examples have been preserved, one in this Museum, one in the British Museum and one in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. There was another class of idols, also carved in wood, smaller but with a curiously tall head dress of which this Museum has an excellent example. This type shows very clearly in the print showing the making of offerings to Captain Cook. A number of these have been found in burial caves. There was the third type, a large figure of wicker work. It was kept richly decorated with kapa and feather ornaments and having huge eyes of mother-of-pearl. None of these have been preserved entirely although small portions are in some of the great museums. There was also a small type of idol made of wicker work and decorated with feathers similar in manufacture to the Hawaiian helmets. These figures represent "Kukailamoku" the patron god of Kamehameha the Great. Four or five specimens of these are in existence and it is finely represented in the print shown of "Various Articles, at the Sandwich Islands" from Cook's voyages. There were also small stone images cut from lava stone which appear to have been used as idols of which the Museum has one found at Kalaoa, North Kona. Blocks of wood

and large pieces of rock with no attempt at carving or shaping in any form also appear to have been often used. The several prints shown give a good idea of some of these figures as they stood in the heiaus.

When Christianity was introduced the new converts testified their zeal by wholesale destruction of these idols and so thoroughly did they do their work that very few have survived in museums, although the early voyagers and travelers described them as existing by hundreds. Some of the heiaus had rows of great figures along the walls. There were also a great many about the royal burial place of the Hawaiian kings at Kailua.

- 1 Idol of ohia wood (*Eugenia malaccensis*) from a heiau or temple. Height 6 ft. 7 in. (12071).

Gift of John T. Prince in 1846.

Frontispiece. Said by donor to be "Koila Moku," god of medicine.

- 2 Idol of ohia wood from the wall of a heiau. Height 7 ft. 2 in. (17530).

Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.

Plate 1. This idol stood for many years in a garden house at Old Garden Cliff, near Gravesend, England.

- 3 Idol of lava. Height 12½ in. (10697).

Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

This idol was found by J. C. Lenhart, of Kalaoa, North Kona, Hawaii, in 1888, in a lot of stones near his schoolhouse at Kalaoa. J. S. Emerson coll.

- 4 "Iles Sandwich. Vue du Morai du Roi a Kayakakoua."

Plate from "Voyage autour du Monde," by Jacques Arago, 3d edition, Paris, 1840. Showing large idols, similar to No. 1, standing in a temple.

Plate 2 (a).

- 5 "An Offering before Capt. Cook, in the Sandwich Islands."

Folio plate from Cook's Voyages. "Drawn by Webber, The Figures by Hall, The Landscape Engd. by Middiman." Showing idols similar to No. 2.

Plate 2 (b).







## FEATHER WORK

The most valuable possessions of the ancient nobility were the feather cloaks, helmets, kahilis, and leis. They were made from the bright-colored feathers of various birds; the golden-yellow, or orange, from the mamo, now extinct for many years, the black and yellow oo, the scarlet iiwi, the rich crimson apapane and others all of striking brilliancy. The use of the choice yellow feathers was reserved for royalty. The cloaks were made of a ground-work of netting to which the feathers were attached so as to overlap and form a smooth surface. The highest chiefs wore long cloaks reaching to their ankles while the lesser chiefs wore short capes, some of the former taking several generations to make, that of Kamehameha the Great having taken nine generations to complete according to tradition. The helmets were made of wicker-work somewhat in the form of an ancient Greek helmet, although not derived from it, over which was neatly fitted a net to which the feathers were attached. This served not only as an elegant ornament on state occasions but furnished some measure of protection in battle. The kahili was a plumed staff of state emblematic of royalty and varied in size from small ones used as fly-flaps to enormous ones which were borne in processions. The lei was the simplest form of feather work and consisted of a cord to which small feathers were attached. These were worn around the neck, tied in the hair or thrown across the shoulders. Formerly they were worn only by the women of the nobility but in later times became the ornaments of both sexes.

- 6 Ahuula, or feather cape. Body of yellow feathers, probably amakihi, sprinkled with red iiwi; decoration of semicrescents of red iiwi with black dots along the front edge. Extreme width  $23\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth of back 11 in.; of front 7 in. (16842).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.

Plate 3. Stephen Reynolds coll.









- 18 Hawaiian chief and Hawaiian woman, engraving. From octavo edition of Cook's Voyages.

Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

Showing a chief wearing a feather cape (ahuula) and a feather helmet (mahiole) and a woman wearing a feather necklace and wreath (lei).

- 19 Iiwi (*Vestiaria coccinea*), skin, adult.

Lent by Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

This is the most highly colored of Hawaiian birds (scarlet vermillion with black wings and tail) and was chiefly depended upon in olden times to furnish the red feathers for the cloaks and helmets of the lesser chiefs. It was a common bird in the island group, feeding upon nectar and insects, and was captured with bird-lime. The plumage of the immature bird is flecked with blackish.

- 20 Iiwi, mounted adult, faded.

Given in 1836.

- 21 Iiwi, mounted young, faded.

Given in 1836.

- 22 Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*), skin, adult.

Lent by Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

Rich crimson, with black wings and tail. The feathers were not so much used as those of the iwi, however, most of them being too dark to be conspicuous. This also is found throughout the islands and is a nectar and insect eater.

- 23 Amakihi (*Chlorodrepanis kalaana*), skin.

Lent by Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

This and related species furnished most of the green and greenish yellow feathers. They were common and widely distributed among the islands and had similar habits.

- 24 Oo (*Moho nobilis*), skin, male.

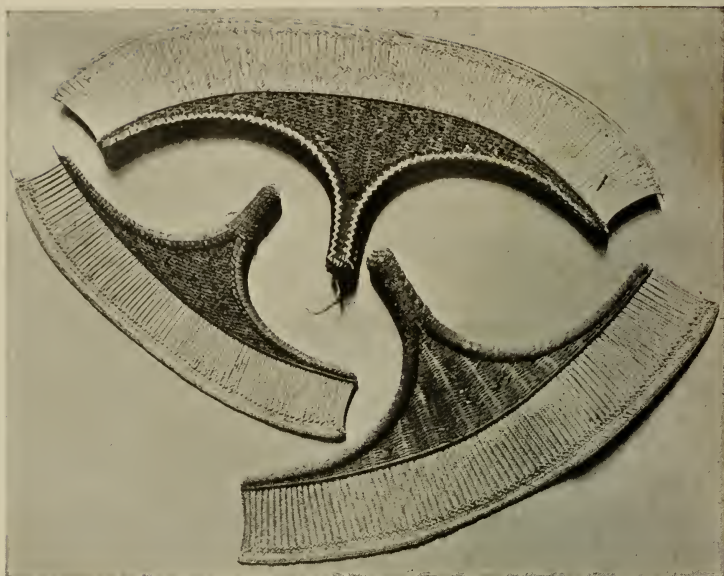
Lent by Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

This bird and the mamo furnished black and yellow feathers. By royal edict the yellow feathers were to be plucked out from the snared birds which were to be set free again. The use of fire-arms for procuring the feathers and securing the birds for food, and the changed conditions of existence brought about by the advent of the white man (cutting of forests and destruction of native plants and insects) led to the extermination of this species.









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- 29 Lei, of many small star-shaped pieces of yellow paper. Length 22 in. (16850). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Nos. 29-32, Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 30 Lei, of five fusiform ivory beads alternating with groups of five red glass beads. (16875). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 31 Lei, of *Columbella varians* shells. 5 ft. long. (16872).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 32 Lei, of *Columbella varians* shells. 10 ft. 9 in. long. (16874).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 33 Lei, of *Columbella varians* shells. 19 ft. 6 in. long. (16783).
- 34 Lei, of 46 *Oliva funebre* shells on a rope of coarsely braided fiber. 1 ft. 8 in. long. (5200). Gift of J. Chamberlain.
- 35 Lei, of *Abrus precatoria* seeds. 18 ft. 6 in. long. (16784).
- 36 Lei, of *Abrus precatoria* seeds. 2 ft. 2 in. long. (16873).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 37 Kupee hoakalakala, or bracelet of boar's tusks, 21 tusks. (5298). Gift of Capt. Nathaniel Silsbee in 1800.  
Plate 5(b).
- 38 Kupee hoakalakala. 21 tusks. (5299)  
Gift of Capt. Nathaniel Silsbee in 1800.  
Plate 5(b).
- 39 Kupee pipipi, or bracelet of *Nerita polita* shells. (14013).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 39-41, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 40 Whale's ivory bosses for bracelets, two. (14012).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 41 Whale's ivory bead for necklace. (14011).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

## K A P A

Kapa, or tapa, was the Hawaiian substitute for cloth and paper. It resembles in appearance a tough strong paper and was used by the natives for their scanty clothing, the malo or breech cloth of the men and the pa'u or short skirt of the women, and in large sheets (kapa moe) stitched together, it served as bedding or coverings. It was also used for wrappings and coverings of all sorts where we use paper or cloth. As an article of property kapa was important. It was folded in bundles and stored away for purposes of barter or presents.

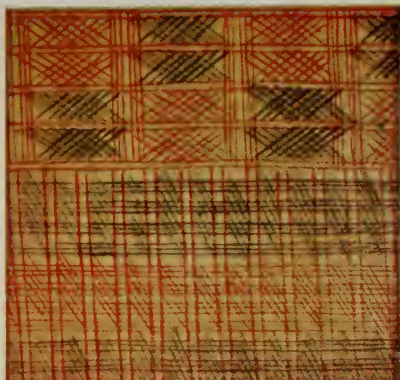
It was made from the inner bark of young trees. Most Hawaiian kapa is made from the Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), or waoke as it is called in Hawaiian, although many other plants including the breadfruit tree and some of the nettles were often used. The trees used were carefully cultivated. The sticks of young shoots were gathered, the bark peeled off and soaked in running water till soft. Then the outer bark was taken off and the strip of inner bark was laid on a wooden anvil and beaten with the kapa beater or ie kuku. Different pieces of bark cloth can be joined together and beaten into one piece so that any size can be obtained. The pattern on the beaters varied and gives a peculiar water mark effect to the finer pieces. The finished kapa was of many kinds from very fine white kapa almost like lace to a heavy thick kapa looking not unlike chamois leather. Sometimes it was oiled with vegetable oils to make it resist water. It was often perfumed with sandal wood and other native perfumes to offset the rather unpleasant odor it had when first made. But it was the design in which the Hawaiian kapa, especially the finest old pieces, surpass. This was done with stamps cut from bamboo and dipped in paint and then pressed on the kapa similarly to modern wood-cut printing. The long lines were ruled with wooden markers often made like combs to give parallel lines. The dyes were mostly vegetable, the root of the turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and various berries.

Kapa making was always done by the women generally working in a party together under the direction of some old chiefess. The expert kapa makers took great pride in their work and certainly showed very considerable artistic skill in their designs.





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After the coming of the whites kapa was still made for many years and used for modern forms of dress; shawls, scarfs, shirts and new dresses were made of it. The manufacture persisted until well into the sixties and in the smaller islands some ten years longer but the cheap cotton cloth of commerce was too strong a competitor for the beautiful kapa and none has been made for many years.

Kapa was universally used by the Polynesians, especially in Tahiti, Tonga and Samoa, and to a very limited extent by the Maoris of New Zealand and Marquesas. It is now made only in Samoa, chiefly for souvenirs, of a coarse thick grade.

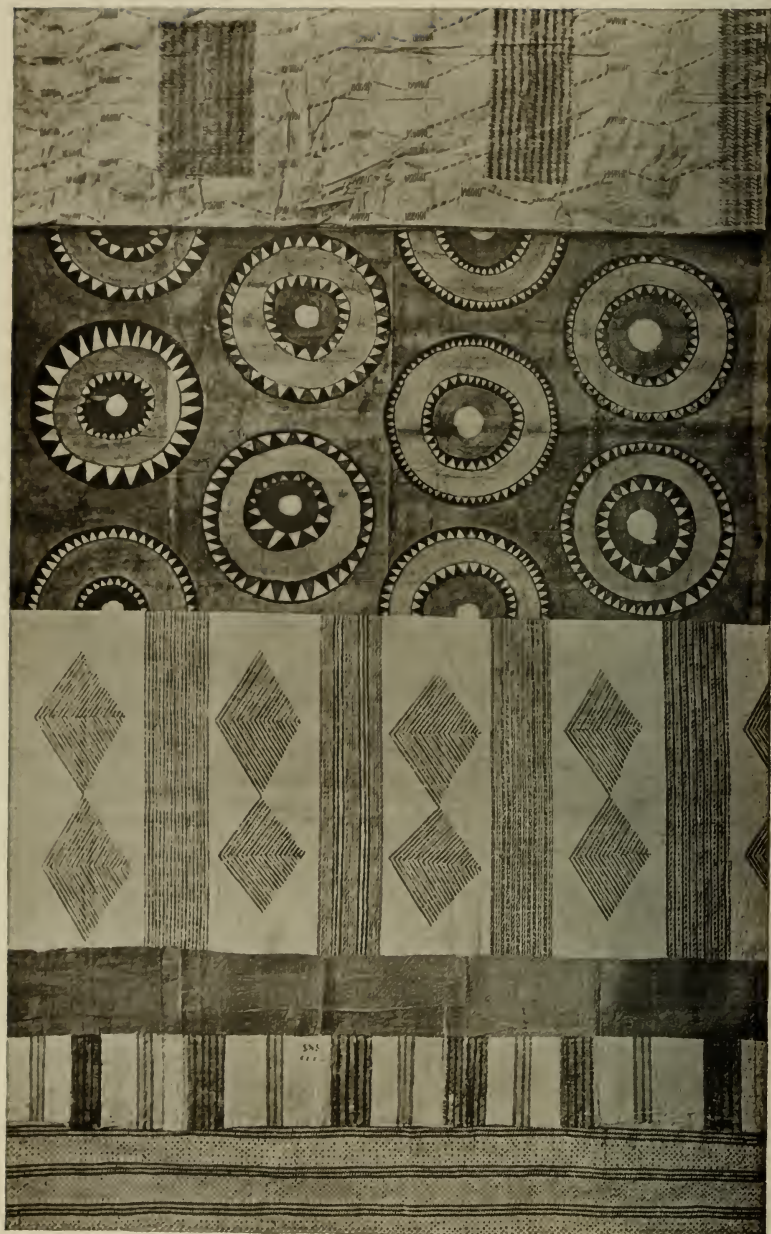
The collection of kapis in this Museum is one of the finest in the world and contains a large number of very old pieces of fine design brought back by early voyagers, as well as a collection made on Captain Cook's voyage when the Hawaiian Islands were discovered.

- 42 Kapa malo, or loin cloth, portion of a chief's. 7 ft. 7 in. by 11 in. Thick; broad band of red with perpendicular stripes of red, green and yellow. (3171).  
Gift of Nathaniel Page in 1817.  
Plates 6 and 7.
- 43 Kapa malo, portion of a chief's. 1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. Thin; pink. (10757). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Worn when fishing or bathing. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 44 Kapa malo, portion of a chief's. 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. Thin; pink. (11600). Gift of Mrs. John Price.  
Worn when fishing or bathing.
- 45 Kapa malo, portion of. 3 ft. 9 in. by 8 in. White with stripes of red and green. (3160). Given before 1827.  
Figured in Brigham, Plate P, No. 2.
- 46 Kapa pa'u, or skirt, portion of. 2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 5 in. White with stripes of red, black and yellow. (3164).  
Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.  
Plate 6.

- 47 Kapa pa'u, portion of. 7 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. Yellow with design stamped in black and red. (3152).  
Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.  
Plate 7. Figured in Brigham, Plate B, No. 1.
- 48 Kapa pa'u, portion of. 3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. Same design as No. 47. (3252).  
Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.
- 49 Kapa pa'u, portion of. 6 ft. by 2 ft. 7 in. Yellow with a line decoration in red and green. (3168).  
Gift of William Eldridge, 1807-10.  
Plate 6.
- 50 Kapa pa'u, portion of. 3 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. White with stripes of black and red. (15020).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Plate 6.
- 51 Kapa kihei, or shawl. 8 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. Lightly colored with charcoal. (10754). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Used by a medicine man to cover his patient. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 52 Kapa kihei, portion of. 2 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. Yellow with design in black. (3173). Gift of Miss Mary T. Saunders.  
Figured in Brigham, Plate 44, No. 1.
- 53 Kapa kihei, portion of. 1 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. Thick; yellow with stripes of red. (3158).  
Gift of Capt. Benjamin Carpenter in 1799.
- 54 Kapa kerchief. Triangular, base 2 ft. 8 in., sides 1 ft. 11 in. Stamped design in brown, green and red.  
Lent by Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips.  
Made about 1830. Kerchiefs were introduced by the missionaries.
- 55 Kapa dress, American style of the middle eighties, lined with cloth. Red, oiled, with yellow trimmings. (10761).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
The kapa for this dress was made by Malika at Pelekunu, Molokai. The dress was made by Kahooawaha, daughter of Malika, and worn by Pailolo at a Sabbath School exhibition held at Kaluaaha, Molokai, in 1886. J. S. Emerson coll.







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- 56 Kapa jacket, American style of the middle eighties, lined with cloth. Red, oiled, with yellow facings. (10760).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Made and used at same time as No. 55. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 57 Kapa moe, or bed kapa. 8 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in. 1 pink and 4 white sheets. (16860). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
The kapa moe was composed of two or more, usually five, large sheets of kapa, the upper one being colored, sewed together along one edge. The sleeper lay on a mat with the sheet over him or rolled himself up in it. During the day the sheet was rolled up and put in a safe place. Nos. 57-59, Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 58 Kapa moe. 9 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft. 10 in. 1 pink and 4 white sheets. (16861). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 59 Kapa moe. 12 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 2 in. 1 pink, 1 dingy pink and 3 white sheets. (16862). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 60 Kapa moe. 10 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. 1 white with design in black, and 2 white sheets. (16864).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Plate 7. Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 61 Kapa moe. 9 ft. by 6 ft. 8 in. 1 dingy pink and four white sheets. (3292). Gift of John F. P. Jeffrie in 1803.
- 62 Kapa moe, portion of. 11 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. 8 faded yellow sheets. (4571). Gift of Capt. George Burchmore in 1802.
- 63 Kapa moe, upper sheet of. 8 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. Brown. (16866). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 64 Kapa moe, sample of upper sheet of. Yellow with checkered design in black. (10758). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
J. S. Emerson coll.
- 65 Kapa moe, portion of upper sheet of. 13 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Yellow. (3169). Gift of William Eldridge, 1807-10.
- 66 Kapa moe, portion of under sheet of. 13 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Brown. (3155) Gift of William Eldridge, 1807-10.

- 67 Kapa moe, portion of under sheet of. 6 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 2 in. White. (3151).
- 68 Kapa moe, portion of sheet of. 1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 5 in. Yellow. (11599). Gift of Mrs. John Price.
- 69 Kapa moe, portion of sheet of. Cut as pattern for trousers. White. (10752). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 69-72, J. S. Emeson coll.
- 70 Kapa moe, portion of sheet of. 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 7 in. White. (10753) Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 71 Kapa moe, portion of sheet of. 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. Slightly colored with charcoal. (10755). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 72 Kapa moe, portion of sheet of. 7 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. Slightly colored with charcoal. (10756). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 73 Kapa moe, portion of sheet of. 1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 2 in. Soft, white. (3166).  
Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.
- 74 Kapa moe. 9 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 2 black and 3 yellow sheets. (16859). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
A burial shroud. Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 75 Kapa. 3 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. Yellow with stripes of black and red. (3159).  
Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.  
Figured in Brigham, Plate D, No. 2.
- 76 Kapa. 2 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. Yellow with stripes of black and red. (3162).  
Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.  
Plate 6.
- 77 Kapa. 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. Yellow with stripes of black and red. (3163).  
Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.

- 78 Kapa. 1 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. Yellow with lines of black and red. (3165).  
 Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.  
 Figured in Brigham, Plate C, No. 1.
- 79 Kapa. 6 ft. by 3 ft. Brown. (4572).  
 Gift of Capt. George Burchmore in 1802.
- 80 Kapa. 6 ft. by 4 ft. 11 in. White with broad stripes of pink. (10759). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 J. S. Emerson coll.
- 81 Kapa. 6 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. Heavy, embossed, dull red. (3157).  
 Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.
- 82 Kapa. 9 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. White with figures in splashes of yellow and brown. (16863). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
 Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 83 Kapa. 1 ft. 10 in. by 8 in. Yellow with figures in red and black. (15045). Gift of Charles H. Price.
- 84 Kapa. 7 ft. 7 in. by 5 ft. 10 in. Very thin, pink. (17176).  
 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 85 Kapa. 6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 4 in. Very thin, blue. (17177).  
 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 86 Kapa. 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. Yellow with figures in brown. (17610). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
 Presented to Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, at Honolulu by Mrs. Bishop in 1861. Exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
- 87 Kapa. 5 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. Yellow with figures in red and black. (17611). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
 Plate 7. From a sheet presented to Lady Franklin at Honolulu in 1861. Exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
- 88 Kapa. 8 ft. by 4 ft. 7 in. Thick, yellow with circular pattern in red, yellow and black. (3172).  
 Plate 7.



- 89 Kapa. 7 ft. by 1 ft. 8 in. Soft, white. (10762).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 J. S. Emerson coll.
- 90 Kapa. 3 ft. by 1 ft. 2 in. Yellow. (17827).  
 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 91 Kapa. 6 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 1 in. White. (16865).  
 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
 Nos. 91-93, Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 92 Kapa. 3 samples. White. (16884).  
 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 93 Kapa. Sample. Pink. (16883). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 94 Kapa. Sample. White with figures in red and green.  
 (11604). Gift of Mrs. John Price.
- 95 Kapa. Sample. Red. (16007).
- 96 Kapa. Sample. Light brown with dark brown stripes.  
 (17760). Gift of Miss Sarah Pickering.  
 Tax kapa. Nos. 96-99 collected by William Rich, botanist on the Wilkes'  
 Exploring Expedition, 1838-42.
- 97 Kapa. Sample. Brown. (17761).  
 Gift of Miss Sarah Pickering.
- 98 Kapa. Sample. Perfumed, yellow. (17762).  
 Gift of Miss Sarah Pickering.
- 99 Kapa. Sample. Oiled, yellow. (17763).  
 Gift of Miss Sarah Pickering.
- 100 Kapa kahili covers, remains of three. (16882).  
 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
 Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 101 Kapa. 100 samples, 9 in. by 6 in. Mounted on loose sheets  
 with title-page and description. (4130).  
 Gift of Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.  
 "Hawaiian Kapas from the Collection in the Bernice Pauahi Bishop  
 Museum of Ethnology and Natural History. Identified and Arranged  
 by William T. Brigham, A. M., A. A. S., Curator of the Museum,  
 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, 1893."

- 102 Kapa. 38 samples, of which 25 are Hawaiian. (12506).  
Gift of C. A. Coolidge.
- 103 Kapa. 6 samples, of which one is soft, white, Hawaiian.  
(17622). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Said to have been collected by Vancouver in 1798.
- 104 Kapa. 6 samples. (17796). Gift of Thomas Prince in 1821.  
Plate 6. (one sample)
- 105 Kapa. 5 samples. (17828). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 106 Kapa. 56 samples, of which 14 are Hawaiian, from the Cook  
collections, bound in book with description of kapa-making  
and list of 39 pieces. (17795) Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
"A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth collected in the Three  
Voyages of Captain Cook, to the Southern Hemisphere; with a Partic-  
ular Account of the Manner of the Manufacturing the same in the  
various Islands of the South Seas; partly extracted from Mr. Anderson  
and Reinhold Forster's Observations, and the verbal Account of some  
of the most knowing of the Navigators: with some Anecdotes that  
happened to them among the Natives. Now properly arranged and  
printed for Alexander Shaw, No. 379, Strand, London, MDCCLXXXVII." With book-plate of Lord Auckland.
- 107 Kapa. 22 samples, of which 12 are Hawaiian, from the Cook  
collections, bound in book, lacking printed matter.  
Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.
- 108 Hohoa, or beater, used in the first process of beating the bark.  
(13884). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 108-109, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 109 Hohoa. (13885). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 110 Hohoa. (16199).  
Plate 9(b).
- 111 Ie kuku, or beater, with which the chief part of the process is  
performed. (13878). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 111-116, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 112 Ie kuku. (13879). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 9(b).



- 113     Ie kuku.   (13880).                                 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
          Plate 9 (b).
- 114     Ie kuku.   (13881).                                 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
          Plate 9 (b).
- 115     Ie kuku.   (13882).                                 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 116     Ie kuku.   (13883).                                 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
          Plate 9 (b).
- 117     Ie kuku.   (4217).                                     Gift of Alexander Agassiz.  
          Plate 9 (b).
- 118     Ie kuku.   (17594).                                 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
          Plate 9 (b).
- 119     Ie kuku.   (17595).                                 Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 120     Ie kuku.   (3210).
- 121     Ie kuku.   (3211).  
          Plate 9 (b).
- 122     Ie kuku.   (16200).  
          Plate 9 (b).
- 123     Pohaku kui noni, or noni pounder, lava.   Used to mash the  
          noni root (*Morinda citrifolia*) to make the yellow dye for  
          coloring kapa.   (10737).                         Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
          Of late years these have been more used for pounding awa root.   Nos.  
          123-126, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 124     Pohaku kui noni, lava.   (10738).   Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 125     Pohaku kui noni, lava.   (13993).   Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 126     Poho kui ili, or shallow mortar, sandstone.   Weight 7¼ lbs.  
          Used for triturating barks used in dyeing kapa.   (12015).  
   Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 127     Stamps for marking designs on kapa, photograph of.  
   Lent by L. W. Jenkins.



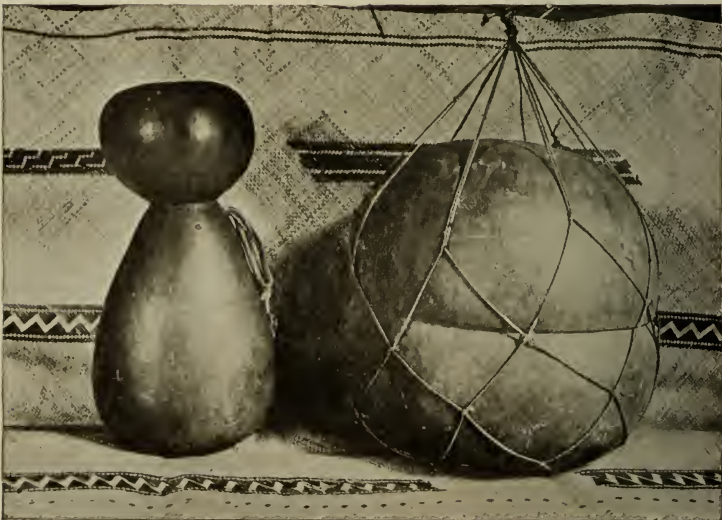
PLATE VIII



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## MATS, BASKETS AND FANS

The Ancient Hawaiians did not understand weaving even in the simplest form and had never invented the shuttle. The nearest approach to textile fabrics were mats plaited from grass and leaves and nettings made by tying together cords made from roots or bark fiber.

Mats were of two general classes. First, a rather coarse mat made by plaiting strips of pandanus. These were tough and serviceable and were used throughout the islands as floor coverings to sleep on. They are still made to some extent. Second, the makaloa or Niihau mats. These were plaited from a fine sedge which grows in the brackish marshes along the shore. Most of them were made on the small island of Niihau at the northern end of the group and they are generally spoken of as Niihau mats although a few were probably made on the other islands. They are very finely plaited and when new are almost as flexible as cloth. They were used not only as floor coverings and for bedding but small pieces were made to wear as garments and as protection from the weather. The makaloa mats were nearly always decorated with conventional patterns made by braiding in a red grass which in time fades to a brown. None of these mats have been made in the islands for many years and large ones are very rare. In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable number of small ones were made under white influences to be used as table covers.

The sails of the native canoes were also of matting made in long strips and then sewed together to give the desired size.

- 128 Moena, or mat, of pandanus. 8 ft. 1 in. by 5 ft. 10 in. Design in red and brown. (16064). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Plate 8 (b). Robert Louis Stevenson coll.
- 129 Moena, of pandanus. 3 ft. 11 in. by 2 ft. 1 in. Design in red worsted. (16852). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 130 Moena, makaloa, from Niihau. 9 ft. 2 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. Design in red. Lent by Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips.  
Plate 8 (a).

- 131      Moena, makaloa, from Niihau.    9 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 5 in.  
            Design in red.                      Lent by Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips.  
            Plate 10 (b).

In the early days baskets of fine workmanship were made from the aerial roots of the ieie (*Freycinetia arnolti*) in the colors of brown and black but none worthy of mention have been made for many years. The hinai poepoe, or globular baskets, were tightly woven over bowls of wood or gourd and supplied with a cover of the same which was tied on. These were used as receptacles for their most valued possessions and even after the calabash was broken they were not discarded but might serve for many years as a fish basket or for some other ordinary purpose.

- 132      Hinai poepoe, or gourd with cover, covered with basket-work.  
            Height 23 in., diam. 8 in. (5305).  
  Gift of Capt. Johnson Briggs in 1802.  
            Plate 8 (a).

- 133      Hinai poepoe.    Height 14 in., diam. 15 in. (16218).  
  Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
            Plate 8 (a).

- 134      Hinai poepoe.    Gourd and cover missing. Height 9 in.,  
            diam. 16 in. (12040).                      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

- 135      Hinai poepoe.    Gourd and cover missing. Height 12 in.,  
            diam. 10 in. (13895).                      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

The ancient fans were of a form that was not as serviceable as those of modern days but was much more ornate being of a complicated structure decorated in red and black, the latter human hair. Few of these fans have survived. The modern fan is of foreign form plaited from split bamboo, or leaves of the pandanus and cocoanut palm.

- 136      Peahi, or fan, of ancient form.    Width of blade 23 in., depth  
            3 in. Embroidered with human hair, pandanus and some  
            red fiber. (5354).                      Gift of Nathaniel Page in 1817.  
            Plate 5 (a).



- 137 Peahi, similar to No. 136. Width  $20\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth 3 in.  
(5353). Given before 1821.  
Plate 5 (a).
- 138 Peahi, similar to No. 136. Width  $15\frac{3}{4}$  in., depth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.  
(5352). Given before 1821.  
Plate 5 (a).
- 139 Peahi, palm leaf. (16848). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Nos. 139-140, Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 140 Peahi, palm leaf. (16849). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 141 Peahi, palm leaf, with border decoration in black. Handle  
wound with cocoanut fiber. Lent by Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips.
- 142 Peahi, palm leaf. Modern. (13218).
- 143 Peahi, palm leaf. Modern. (13219).
- 144 Peahi, palm leaf. Modern souvenir of Waikiki. (13220).
- 145 Peahi, hibiscus fiber. Modern. (13221).

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## CANOES AND FISHERIES

The canoes were dug out from a single log, with a gunwhale, which partly covered each end, sewed on the top with cocoanut fiber, and an outrigger boom supported by two curved spars. They were beautifully executed notwithstanding the fact that the work was done with the simple stone adz. The whole operation from selecting the tree to launching the finished canoe was under the direct superintendence of a priest and was accompanied by sacrifices and prayers, the work being considered a most serious matter. The canoes varied in size from those of eighteen feet in length, carrying one person, to those of some fifty or more feet, carrying forty or fifty people. There were also double canoes composed of two hulls attached together by spars on which a raised platform was rigged. These were very steady and would carry a large number of people. Triangular mat sails were used.



- |     |                                 |  |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 146 | Waa, or outrigger canoe, model. | Length 3 ft. 6 in. (15542).<br>Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  |
| 147 | Waa, model, with paddle.        | Length 1 ft. 6 in. (5342).<br>Gift of Capt. Joseph Hammond in 1864.  |
| 148 | Waa, model. Outrigger missing.  | Length 3 ft. 1 in. (11576).<br>Gift of Capt's C. Crowninshield and M. Folger in 1802.                            |
| 149 | Waa, model. Outrigger missing.  | Length 1 ft. 5 in. (15019).<br>Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  |
| 150 | Hoe, or paddle.                 | Length 4 ft. 11 in., width of blade 10 in.<br>(8155).<br>Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.<br>Old Boston Museum coll. |

Fishing, agriculture and war were the chief occupations of men. The former industry was carried on with great ingenuity and skill and the native fisherman had a wide knowledge of the habits, feeding grounds and species of fish which frequented the waters adjacent to his home. Probably no branch of endeavor was more bound up in superstition and religious ceremony; there were many special temples and altars for fishermen and their gods were very numerous. They were firm believers in luck, signs and omens and were strict in the observance of the tabus of their gods, which were many. The principal methods in use were the hook and line, nets, spears and fish-poison.

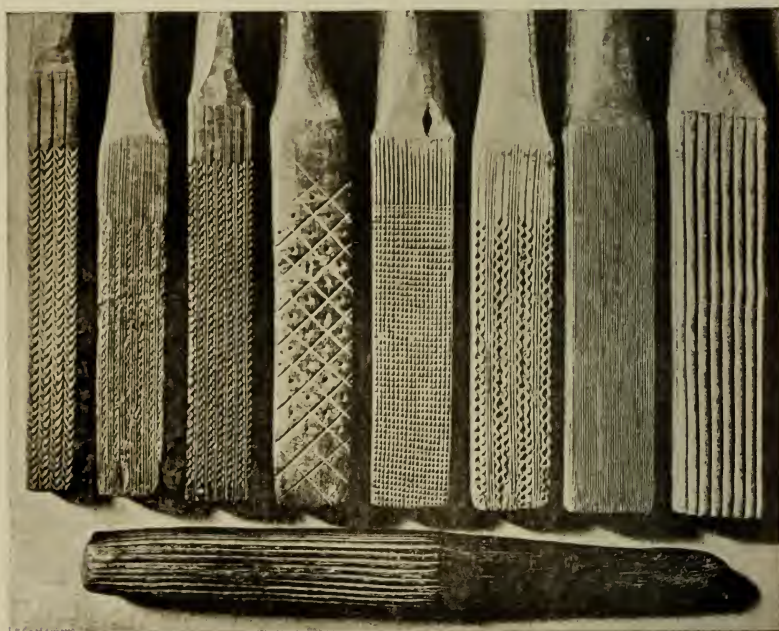
- |     |                                     |                       |                                       |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 151 | Fish-hook and line.                 | Hook of bone. (5402.) |                                       |
|     | Plate 12 (a).                       |                       | Gift of Capt. William Bunker in 1802. |
| 152 | Fish-hook and line.                 | Hook of bone. (5510). |                                       |
|     | Plate 12 (a).                       |                       | Gift of Daniel Ward in 1802.          |
| 153 | Fish-hook and line.                 | Hook of bone. (5511). |                                       |
|     | Plate 12 (a).                       |                       | Gift of Daniel Ward in 1802.          |
| 154 | Pa hi aku, or fish-hook for bonito. | Shank of pearl shell, |                                       |
|     | barb of bone. (5425).               |                       | Gift of John Derby in 1800.           |
|     | Plate 12 (a).                       |                       |                                       |





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- 155 Pa hi aku. Shank of pearl shell, barb of bone with float of pig's bristles. (14004). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 12 (a). J. S. Emerson coll.
- 156 Fish-hoc Pearl shell. (15418).  
Plate 12 (a).
- 157 Fish-hook. Dark outer part of the pearl oyster shell. (5416).  
Gift of Thaddeus Gwinn in 1802.  
Plate 12 (a).
- 158 Ipu le'i, or deep bowl, with calabash cover, for fish-hooks. (14026). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From the ancient burial cave of Kanupa, Kohala, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 159 Laau melomelo, or fishing club, koaia wood (*Acacia koaia*). Made from a kapa beater. (14005)  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
For use the club is anointed with oil, warmed over a fire, and made potent by invoking the aid of certain gods. Thus made ready for use it is carried by the chief fisherman and suspended beside the canoe. Attracted by its magic powers the fish gather about it in large numbers to be caught in a net. Should a woman once step over the stick it loses its power. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 160 Poho kui palu, or mortar of cocoanut shell, for mixing fish-bait. (14009). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
The bait is prepared by wrapping the ink-bag of the common octopus in ki leaves and roasting on hot embers. When well cooked it is ground into a paste in the mortar and then mixed with any one or more of a score of different substances to give it an attractive odor. Every fisherman has his own receipt for the mixture which is often associated with more or less superstition. Nos. 160-163, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 161 Laau kui palu, or pestle, kauwila wood (*Alphitonia ponderosa*), for mixing fish-bait in the mortar. (14010).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 162 Fish-net of olona fiber, unfinished. 3 ft. by 1 ft. 3 in. (14002).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.



- 163      Paiovae, or basket for catching shrimp or small fish. Funnel-shaped wicker-work, length 9 in., diam. of aperture 7 in. (14003).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 164      Kakala okilo hee, or stone sinker and cowrie for catching octopus. (14000).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- A fish-hook is attached at the base of a short stick at the end of a long line. On one side of the stick is fastened the cowry and facing it, on the other side, is the stone which roughly copies the shape of the cowry. This combination of the cowry, stone and hook is let down from a canoe in the sea to a depth of several fathoms at a spot known to be frequented by the octopus. This creature is attracted by the cowry and will eagerly grasp it to be drawn up by the fisherman. Should it relinquish its grasp, the sharp hook below the cowry is there to impale the creature. The fact that the cowry attracts the octopus was first noticed, according to Hawaiian tradition, by the wife of a fisherman who lived at Puako, on the coast of Hawaii, in the reign of King Urii, who flourished in the early part of the 16th Century. This gave rise to the use of this peculiar device for catching the squid, as it is called, which is so highly esteemed by the natives as an article of food. A cowry which has a reputation for attracting squid will fetch a good price among native fisherman. Nos. 164-169, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 165      Pohaku luhee, or stone sinker for octopus hook. (11988).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 166      Pohaku luhee. (11989).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 167      Pohaku luhee. (11990).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 168      Pohaku luhee (11991).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 169      Paka lawaia, or stone sinker, circular. (11997).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 170      Stone fish-net sinker, oval. (11993).      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- Nos. 170-172, from the deserted village of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.

- 171 Stone fish-net sinker, oval. (11994).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 172 Stone fish-net sinker, oval. (11995).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 173 Stone anvil, used in making iron fish-hooks. (10742).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
The first iron fish-hooks were made out of hoop iron obtained from foreign ships, the natives selling their pigs for an equal length of hoop iron, the length of the pig being reckoned from the end of the snout to the tip of the tail. Nos. 173-174, from the deserted village of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 174 Apuapu anai makau, or stone file, formerly used to file metal fish-hooks. (12006). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

The fishes of Hawaii are entirely tropical in character, differing much from those of northern seas. Many are brilliant in color and bizarre in form, especially those found about coral reefs and lagoons. About 450 species of shore fishes are known from the group, and many deep sea and pelagic forms. The four specimens below were secured and prepared at Honolulu by Mr. S. F. Denton.

- 175 Kihikihi or Loueu (*Zanclus canescens*). Harlequin Fish.  
Very common on the coral reefs and brought to market at Honolulu.
- 176 Akilolo or Hinalea lolo (*Julis pulcherrima*).  
Abundant on the reefs.
- 177 Humuhumu nukunuku apuaa or Puaa humuhumu (*Balistapus rectangulus*). White and black Trigger-fish.  
Common. Many species of trigger-fish are said to be poisonous or inedible.
- 178 Oili uwiwi (*Stephanolepis spilosomus*). Trigger-fish.  
This little trigger-fish occasionally appears in great numbers but is usually rare at other times. A native superstition is said to associate its appearance with some calamity to the reigning dynasty, such as the death of a chief. It is said to have appeared at the time the islands were annexed to the United States. Not edible.



- A loop in the cord of the slung-shot secured it to the wrist of the assassin by whom it was carried, under the outer garment, ready to deal a blow on the unsuspecting victim. In ancient times any one who was disliked by King or priest was liable to sudden death in this manner at the hands of a secret executioner, after which the body might be offered in sacrifice to the gods. . J. S. Emerson coll.

- 187 Pohaku pikoi, or entangling stone. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Tapering at both ends with a groove around the middle by which it was secured to the end of a rope. Modern replica. (11992). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Used after the manner of the South American bolas. Nos. 187-189, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 188 Pohaku maa, or sling stone. (11998).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 189 Pohaku maa. (11999). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
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## AMUSEMENTS AND CUSTOMS

The ancient Hawaiians had a great variety of games and amusements, such as boxing, wrestling, sliding down hill, surf-swimming, bowling, foot-races, dancing, etc., many of which were associated with gambling to which they were greatly addicted.

- 190 Papa konane, or konane board, lava. 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. 180 places. (13998). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 9 (a). Konane was a game, played with white coral and black lava counters, somewhat resembling the Japanese gobang. From Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 191 Counter for konane, coral. (13999).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 9 (a). Found on a rock konane board in situ in an old deserted village in Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 192 Ulumaika, or stone for bowling, polished sandstone. (11973).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 192-199, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 193 Ulumaika, polished sandstone. (11974).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

- 194 Ulumaika, polished sandstone. (11975).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 195 Ulumaika, polished lava. (11976).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 196 Ulumaika, polished lava. (11977).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 197 Ulumaika, lava. Has been used as a hammer. (11968).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 198 Ulumaika, lava. (11978). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 199 Ulumaika, lava, spherical. (11972).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 200 Ulumaika, lava. (10744). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 200-203, found in the deserted village of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii.  
J. S. Emerson coll.
- 201 Ulumaika, lava, unfinished. (10745).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 202 Ulumaika, lava. (11970). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 203 Ulumaika, lava. (11971). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 204 Pohaku kimo, or kimo stone, lava. (12000).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Kimo is one of the old popular games for betting and was played in a  
manner similar to jackstones. Nos. 204-207, from the deserted village  
of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 205 Pohaku kimo, lava. (12001). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 206 Pohaku kimo, lava. (12002). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 207 Pohaku kimo, lava. (12003). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 208 Holua, or sled runner of wood. Length 8 ft. (14016).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Sliding down hill on a sled over a track of dried grass was a sport much  
enjoyed by the nobility. From the burial cave of Kanupa, Kohala,  
Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.



PLATE X

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- 209 Ipu hula, or calatash hula drum, hour glass shape. Height 2 ft. 3 in. (11954). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 8 (b). The hula was not so much a dance as the acting out, by gestures and movements, of a song which was recited to the accompaniment of the beating of time on a drum or other instrument. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 210 Pahu hula, or cocoanut hula drum. Height  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. (2940).
- 211 "Boxing Match before Capt. Cook at Owhyhee (Hawaii) Sandwich Islands, Jan. 28th. 1770, from an unpublished drawing by James Webber, draughtsman to the Expedition." Print published by Francis Edwards, London.  
The above date must be an error of the engraver as Cook did not discover the islands until Jan. 18, 1778.
- Awa is an infusion of the root of the pepper plant (*Piper methysticum*). The root is first chewed, or pounded in a mortar, after which the macerated mass is placed in a bowl and covered with water. The infusion is then strained through a fiber mesh and is ready to drink. It was the favorite liquor of the gods and was extensively used by the medicine men and priests. Its effects are intoxicating and narcotic.
- 212 Poho kui awa, or awa mortar, lava. Diam. of cup 8 in. by 9 in., depth 7 in., weight 170 lbs. (13997).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Found just north of Kealakekua Bay, Kona, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 213 Poho kui awa, lava. Diam. of cup  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., depth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., weight 47 lbs. (10695). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Purchased from a native at Puu Ohau, Kona, Hawaii, while in actual use. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 214 Poho kui awa, sandstone. Diam. of cup 10 in., depth 7 in. weight 106 lbs. (10696). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From Waialeale, Koolau, Oahu. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 215 Pohaku kui awa, or awa pestle, lava. Length 16 in., weight  $9\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. (13992). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From Kona, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 216 Kanoa awa, or awa bowl. Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., circum. 47 in. (16843). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Plate 10 (a). Stephen Reynolds coll.



- 217     Apu awa, or awa cup, cocanut shell.     (14019).

Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

The body of the shell with the smaller portion removed by a transverse section slightly inclined to the axis of the nut. In drinking, the hand grasps the deeper portion at the back, while the shallower portion, next to the eyes of the nut, is placed to the drinker's lips. J. S. Emerson coll.

Tobacco was unknown to the Hawaiians until the advent of Capt. Cook in 1778. It was not long, however, before the whole people, women as well as men, became devotees to the use of the weed, which was cultivated as the greatest luxury in little patches about their houses. Sometimes huge wooden pipes were filled with a charge sufficient for a score of people and passed from hand to hand, each one of the company taking a whiff or two in turn. The smoke was swallowed and allowed to escape through the nostrils. As their food was commonly eaten cold the warming effect of the pipe was the more appreciated. The bowl as well as the end of the stem was usually tipped with brass or copper. A discarded shell of a cartridge has often done service of late years for ornamenting the stem.

- 218     Ipu baka, or tobacco pipe, wood, copper tipped. Length 3 in., diam. of bowl 7-8 in. (5338).

Gift of Capt. Thomas Meek in 1821.

- 219     Ipu baka, wood, brass tipped. Length 6 in., diam. of bowl 5-8 in. (11577).

Given in 1827.

- 220     Ipu baka, kou wood (*Cordia subcordata*), brass tipped. Length 11 in., diam. of bowl 1 in. (14007).

Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

From Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.

- 221     Ipu baka, kou wood, brass tipped, bowl copper lined. Length 24 in., diam. of bowl 1 in. (14006).

Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

From Kona, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.

- 222 Ipu baka, alani wood (*Pelea sandwicensis*), unfinished.  
Length 10 in., diam. of bowl 2 in. (14008).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From South Kona, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
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### OBJECTS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

The house furnishings and utensils were most primitive and meager. A raised portion of the floor was covered with mats and formed the bed by night and the lounge by day. A few stones in the center of the floor served as a fireplace. The rest consisted of a few vessels of gourd and wood to hold food and clothing, gourd bottles to hold water, a few utensils made of cocoanut shell and stone, and the stone lamp which furnished such illumination as was necessary.

- 223 Ipu kuha, or chief's spittoon, kou wood. Height  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  
circum. 25 in. (14025). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 10 (a). One of the most trusted and immediate attendants of the  
chief was his spittoon bearer. This was rendered necessary from the  
fact that a sorcerer, if he were to obtain any thing connected with the  
person, such as a particle of saliva or a lock of hair, could, by means of  
incantations, pray the chief to death. The saliva was secretly burned,  
buried or emptied into the sea. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 224 Umeke poi, or poi bowl, wood. Height 6 in., circum. 26 in.  
(14029). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 10 (a). Poi was the chief article of food and was made from the  
taro root (*Colocasia antiquorum*). The root was peeled, pounded,  
mixed with water and allowed to ferment. Pounding poi was hard  
work and was done by the men. From the ancient burial cave of  
Kanupa, Kohala, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 225 Umeke poi, wood, broken. Height  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in., circum. 28 in.  
(14533). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From the ancient burial cave of Kanupa, Kohala, Hawaii. Nos. 225-226,  
J. S. Emerson coll.

- 226 Umeke poi, milo wood (*Thespesia populnea*). Height 6 in.,  
circum. 24 ½ in. (14028). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 227 Umeke poi, kou wood. Height 6¾ in., circum. 32 in. (14027).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Bottom mended, showing native method of repair. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 228 Umeke poi, wood. Height 2 in., circum. 20 in. (6342).  
Gift of Mrs. Harriet T. Field.  
Plate 10 (a).
- 229 Umeke poi, polished wood. Height 2¾ in., circum. 20 in.  
Lent by Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips.
- 230 Umeke, wood, for meat of kukui nut roasted and pounded up  
with salt as a relish for food. Height 2¼ in., circum. 13¼  
in. (14031). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 10(a). J. S. Emerson coll.
- 231 Umeke, wood, for fish. Height 4¾ in., circum. 23 in. (14030).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 10 (a). From the ancient burial cave of Kanupa, Kohala, Hawaii.  
J. S. Emerson coll.
- 232 Umeke, wood. Height 3 in., circum. 19 in. (16844).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Plate 10 (a). Nos. 232-233, Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 233 Umeke, in netted bag for suspending. Height 4¾ in., circum.  
18 in. (16845). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.
- 234 Ipu pohaku, or bowl of lava. Height 4½ in., circum. 20½  
in., weight 4¼ lbs. (12014). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
J. S. Emerson coll.
- 235 Ipu, or gourd bowl. Height 2 in., circum. 12¼ in. (16847).  
Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.  
Nos. 235-236, Stephen Reynolds coll.
- 236 Ipu, in netted bag for suspending. Height 2¾ in., circum.  
16 in. (16846). Gift of Stephen W. Phillips.



*PLATE XI*

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- 237 Ipu, cocoanut shell, for fish, edible sea moss or other moist food. Height 4 in., circum.  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in. (14022).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 237-238, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 238 Ipu, cocoanut shell, for salt for kukui nut meat or other dry food. Height  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., circum.  $14\frac{3}{4}$  in. (14023).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 239 Apu, or cup, cocoanut shell, for such food as the ink bag of the octopus, eaten raw with salt. (14020).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
The smaller portion of the shell, with the greater portion removed by two oblique longitudinal cuts, slightly inclined to each other, passing through the central points at each end of the nut. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 240 Kioe i'a, or spoon of cocoanut shell, for scooping up bits of raw fish or other food. (14021). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From a burial cave at Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 241 Huewai, or gourd water-bottle, decorated. Height 11 in., circum.  $27\frac{1}{2}$  in. (5311).  
Purchased of Capt. Thomas Bowditch in 1803.  
Plate 10 (b).
- 242 Huewai, decorated. Height 13 in., circum. 35 in. (5310).  
Gift of Nathan Cook in 1849.
- 243 Huewai, decorated. Height  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in., circum. 29 in. (5312).  
Given before 1821.
- 244 Huewai, decorated. Height  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in., circum. 30 in. (5313).
- 245 Huewai, decorated. Height  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 12 circum. 29 in.  
Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.
- 246 Huewai, decorated. Height 12 in., circum. 40 in. (1103).  
Plate 10 (b).
- 247 Huewai, decorated, with netted cord for suspending. Height 13 in., circum. 25 in. (5343).  
Gift of Capt. Israel Williams in 1803.  
Plate 10 (b).



- 248 Huewai, with netted cord for suspending. Height  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in.,  
circum.  $18\frac{1}{2}$  in. (11955). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 10 (b). J. S. Emerson coll.
- 249 Huewai. Height  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., circum. 17 in. (14024).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From the ancient burial cave of Kanupa, Kohala, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson  
coll.
- 250 Ipu, with cover and netted cord for suspending. For carrying  
food or clothing. Height 24 in., circum. 77 in. (5375).  
Gift of Nathan Cook in 1849.  
Plate 8 (b).
- 251 Laau lomi kua, or back scratcher, hau wood (*Hibiscus*  
*tiliaceus*). (14014). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
J. S. Emerson coll.
- 252 Kilo pohaku, or stone mirror, with hole drilled near edge.  
Diam.  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. (11981). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
These mirrors were always immersed in water when used. They were  
occasionally used by medicine men as a cooling application for ulcerous  
sores and for this use a cord for suspension could be passed through the  
hole. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 253 Pohaku eho manu, or stone for cooking a bird. (11996).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
The stone was heated and inserted in the bird. Bird and stone were  
then wrapped in ki (*Cordyline terminalis*) leaves, covered with earth  
and cooked by steaming. Found at Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 254 Pohaku kui poi, or poi pounder, lava. Common form.  
(11964). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 11 (b). J. S. Emerson coll.
- 255 Pohaku kui poi, lava. Common form. (11963).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 11 (b). J. S. Emerson coll.
- 256 Pohaku kui poi, lava. Common form. (11962).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Plate 11 (b). J. S. Emerson coll.

- 257 Pohaku kui poi malu, Sandstone. Common form. (11961).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Plate 11 (b). Small, for travelling or to pound poi when food was  
 scarce or to avoid a levy by the chief. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 258 Pohaku kui poi, cast. Stirrup-shaped. (7826).  
 Gift of Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.
- 259 Pohaku kui poi, lava. Stirrup-shaped. (11959).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Plate 11 (b). From Kauai. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 260 Pohaku kui poi, sandstone. Stirrup-shaped. (11956).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Plate 11 (b). From Kauai. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 261 Pohaku kui poi, lava. Stirrup-shaped. (11958).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Plate 11 (b). From Kauai. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 262 Pohaku kui poi, lava. Stirrup-shaped. (11957).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Plate 11 (b). From Kauai. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 263 Pohaku kui poi puka, lava. Ring-shaped. (11960).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Plate 11 (b). From Kauai. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 264 Pohaku kui poi, lava. Common form, unfinished. (10741).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 From the deserted village of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson  
 coll.
- 265 Pohaku kui, or lava pestle. Used for various purposes such  
 as cracking kukui nuts, etc. (10739).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Nos. 265-268, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 266 Pohaku kui. (10740). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 267 Pohaku kui. (13994). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 268 Pohaku kui. (13995). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.



- 280      Poho kukui, lava. Conical, made from broken poi pounder.  
                  Height 4 in. (10702).                      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 281      Poho kukui, lava. Tapering sides with enlarged base. Height  
                  4 in. (12011).                      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
                  Plate 11 (a). J. S. Emerson coll.
- 282      Poho kukui, lava. Irregular block, cistern in cup. Height  
                  4 in. (10706).                      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
                  Plate 11 (a). Nos. 282-283, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 283      Poho kukui, lava. Irregular block. Height 3 in. (12008).  
                  Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

## TOOLS

The tools of the Hawaiians were simple being made of stone, wood and sharks' teeth. The adz was the most important and was made of a compact lava found in a few places on the summits of the mountains. Even after the introduction of iron the old stone adz was used to give the finishing touches to canoes.

- 284      Koi pahoa, or adz, lava, with modern handle. Parallel sides  
                  and angular tang. Length  $3 \frac{5}{8}$  in., width  $1 \frac{1}{16}$  in., length  
                  of handle 18 in. (14032).                      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
                  Nos. 284-286, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 285      Koi pahoa, lava, with old handle. Divergent sides, thin  
                  and nearly flat. Length  $8 \frac{3}{4}$  in., width  $4 \frac{3}{8}$  in., length of  
                  handle  $29 \frac{1}{2}$  in. (14033).                      Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 286      Koi pahoa, iron, with old handle. Length  $6 \frac{3}{8}$  in., width  
                  1 7-8 in., length of handle  $17 \frac{1}{2}$  in. (10750).  
                  Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

Koi pahoā, lava. Eleven, large, parallel sides and angular tang. J. S. Emerson coll. Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

|     | Length     | Width   | Weight |            | No.     |
|-----|------------|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| 287 | 11 1/4 in. | 2 in.   | 3 lbs. | 14 1/2 oz. | (10708) |
| 288 | 10 3/4     | 3       | 3      | 10 1/2     | (10709) |
| 289 | 10 3/4     | 2 1/8   | 2      | 16 1/2     | (10710) |
| 290 | 10 1/2     | 2 1/8   | 3      | ..         | (10711) |
| 291 | 10         | 1 13/16 | 2      | 5          | (10712) |
| 292 | 10 1/2     | 1 15/16 | 2      | 13         | (10713) |
| 293 | 11 1/2     | 2 5/8   | 4      | 7          | (10728) |
| 294 | 9 3/4      | 2 3/8   | 3      | 12         | (10730) |
| 295 | 11 1/4     | 2 1/8   | 3      | 1          | (12016) |
| 296 | 9 1/4      | 2 3/8   | 3      | 5 1/2      | (12017) |
| 297 | 13         | 2 3/4   | 4      | 13         | (12018) |

Koi pahoā, lava. Six, small parallel sides and angular tang. J. S. Emerson coll. Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

|     |       |       |    |       |         |
|-----|-------|-------|----|-------|---------|
| 298 | 2 3/4 | 1 1/4 | .. | 5     | (10716) |
| 299 | 1 7/8 | 13/16 | .. | 2     | (10720) |
| 300 | 2 1/4 | 7/8   | .. | 3     | (10722) |
| 301 | 2 1/4 | 7/8   | .. | 3 1/2 | (10723) |
| 302 | 3     | 1 1/8 | .. | 6     | (12022) |
| 303 | 1 3/8 | 3/4   | .. | 1     | (12024) |





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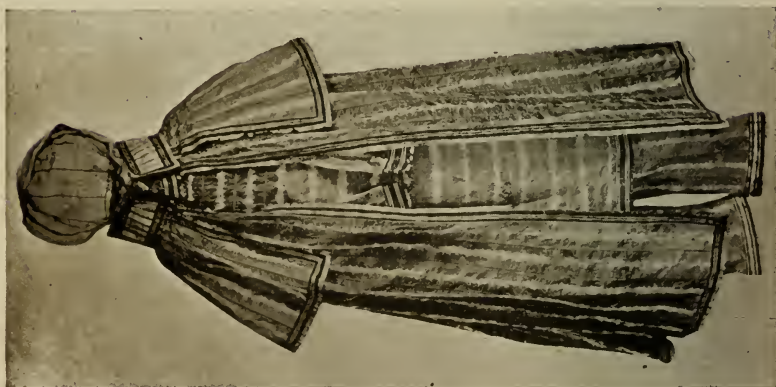
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Koi pahoa, lava. Ten, small, divergent sides and angular tang.  
 J. S. Emerson coll. Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

|     |       |        |    |        |         |
|-----|-------|--------|----|--------|---------|
| 304 | 3 1/2 | 1 1/4  | .. | 8      | (10715) |
| 305 | 3 5/8 | 1 1/8  | .. | 5 1/2  | (10717) |
| 306 | 1 1/2 | 3/4    | .. | 1      | (10721) |
| 307 | 3     | 1 3/4  | .. | 4 1/2  | (10724) |
| 308 | 5 1/4 | 2      | .. | 12 1/2 | (10725) |
| 309 | 1 5/8 | 7/8    | .. | 1 1/2  | (10727) |
| 310 | 5 1/4 | 2 1/8  | .. | 9 1/2  | (12019) |
| 311 | 4 5/8 | 1 5/8  | .. | 8 1/2  | (12020) |
| 312 | 4     | 1 5/16 | .. | 6      | (12021) |
| 313 | 2 1/2 | 15/16  | .. | 3 1/2  | (12023) |

Koi pahoa, lava. Five, small, divergent sides, thin and nearly  
 flat. J. S. Emerson coll. Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

|     |         |       |    |       |         |
|-----|---------|-------|----|-------|---------|
| 314 | 6 1/4   | 2     | .. | 9     | (10714) |
| 315 | 5 5/8   | 2 1/8 | .. | 14    | (10718) |
| 316 | 2 3/8   | 7/8   | .. | 3     | (10719) |
| 317 | 1 11/16 | 1 3/8 | .. | 3     | (10726) |
| 318 | 2       | 1 1/8 | .. | 2 1/2 | (12025) |

319 to 328 Adz handles, hibiscus wood. Ten, modern. Length  
 from 25 in. to 30 in. (10725, 10728-10736).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

J. S. Emerson coll.

- 329 Pohaku hamale, or stone hammer, lava pebble. (11948).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Similar to stone hammers found in Europe. The ulumaika were frequently used as hammer stones, of which No. 197 is a good example. Nos. 329-332, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 330 Pohaku hamale, lava pebble. (11985).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 331 Pohaku hamale, sandstone pebble. (11983).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 332 Pohaku hamale, lava fragment. (11986).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 333 Pohaku anai, or rubbing stone, celular lava. (10743).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 This may be pohaku anai puua or stone for scouring the skin of a pig preparatory to cooking it, after the bristles have been singed off. From the deserted village of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 334 Pohaku anai, celular lava, for scouring the interior of a bowl preparatory to giving it the final rubbing with coral. (11969).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 From the deserted village of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 335 Pohaku anai, coral, for final rubbing of the interior of a bowl before polishing with a bread-fruit leaf. (12007).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 From the deserted village of Kipaepae, Kau, Hawaii. Nos. 335-337, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 336 Pohaku anai, coral. (11979). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 337 Hoana, or polishing stone, compact lava, used by a medicine man to rub a slight wound to prevent the flesh from swelling. (11980).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 338 to 342 Hoana anai koi, or whetstone, for sharpening adzes. Five, irregular form. (10746-7, 11965-7).  
 Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
 Nos. 338-343, J. S. Emerson coll.

- 343 Hoana anai koi, sandstone.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. square. (11982).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 344 Papa kahi olona, or board for cleaning olona fiber (*Touchardia latifolia*). Length 6 ft. (14015).  
Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
From South Kona, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 345 Salt evaporator, lava. Cup 9 in. by 12 in., depth 2 in., weight 64 lbs. (10694). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 345-346, found on west coast of Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 346 Salt evaporator, lava. Diam. of cup 14 in., depth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., weight 146 lbs. (13996). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 347 Shark-tooth cutter, one tooth. Length  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. (9164).  
Gift of Francis H. Lee.

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### MISCELLANEOUS

- 348 Kapuahi kuni anaana, or sorcerer's cup, polished lava. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. 3 in. (12004). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Used by sorcerers in the process of "praying to death", by medicine men as blistering cups and probably for other purposes. Nos. 348-349, J. S. Emerson coll.
- 349 Kapuahi kuni anaana, polished brown lava. Height 2 in., diam.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. (12005). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.
- 350 Phallus, stone. (10748). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
Nos. 350-351, from a Hawaiian house at Lahaina, Maui. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 351 Kteis, stone. (10749). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

- 352 Ilili koloa, or breeding stones. Eight small beach worn pebbles. (14001). Gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld.  
The interest attached to these stones is derived from the curious belief, still held by some natives, that they are of different sexes and beget offspring which increase in size and in turn beget others of their kind. The males are of a smooth surface without noticeable indentations or pits. The females have little pits in which the young are developed and in due time separate from their mothers to begin independent existence. From the beach of Koloa, Kau, Hawaii. J. S. Emerson coll.
- 353 Kukui nuts, four. Used for food and lighting. (4498).
- 354 Cord, olona fiber. (4496).
- 355 "Various articles from the Hawaiian Islands", engraving, drawn by J. Webber, engraved by J. Record, No. 67 of folio plates for Cook's Voyages. Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

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#### HISTORICAL RELICS, ETC.

- 356 Statue of Kamehameha the Great, photograph of.  
Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.  
This statue is interesting as showing the great feather cloak of Kamehameha the Great and the identical spear which he once carried. The feather helmet and feather malo, or breech cloth, although they did not belong to Kamehameha himself, belonged to chiefs contemporary with him. These are now in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and were used in modeling the statue.
- 357 "The Royal Robe of Tamahama, King of the Sandwich Islands, made from the intestines of the Ursine Seal, received of the old King by the donor, Capt. Thomas Meek, of Marblehead." (3662)  
Gift of Capt. Thomas Meek, 1817 — 1821.  
Plate 12 (b). A rain-suit made by the natives of the Aleutian Islands, composed of a frock with hood, trousers and a cloak with cape. Probably taken to the Islands by one of the North West Coast traders and exchanged for sandalwood, and then presented to Capt. Meek by Kamehameha as being of more value than anything Hawaiian.







**SCH. MISSIONARY PACKET.**

*owned by the A. B. C. F. MISSIONS. sailed from Boston, January, 1824, for Honolulu. James Mungerwell, Master, under instructions from Jeremiah Evans, Esq., one of the Board. During the passage, anchored in company of 1200's loads of goods of different sorts and articles, and arrived at Honolulu on October, after a passage of over months and one day. Dimensions, 40 feet long, and 15 feet wide.*

MEASURING 30 60 95 TONS

369



*Cleopatra's Barge of Salem*

364

- 358 Captain James Cook, 1728 — 1779, Circumnavigator and Discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands. Autograph letter to his friend and patron, John Walker.

Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

Letters of Captain Cook are very rare and this is an especially fine example being written shortly after his arrival in England, on the 29th July 1775, from his first voyage to the South Seas. On August 9th, he received a promotion to the rank of Captain and an appointment to Greenwich Hospital and on the 19th wrote as follows:—

"Mile End, 19th Aug. 1775. Dear Sir, As I have not now time to draw up an account of such occurrences of the Voyage as I wish to communicate to you. I can only thank you for your obliging letter and kind enquiries after me during my absence. I must however tell you that the Resolution was found to answer, on all occasions, even beyond my expectation and is so little injured by the Voyage that she will soon be sent out again, but I shall not command her, my fate drives me from one extremum to another, a few months ago the whole Southern hemisphere was hardly big enough for me and now I am going to be confined within the limits of Greenwich Hospital, which are far too small for an active mind like mine. I must however confess it is a fine retreat and a pretty income; but whether I can bring myself to like ease and retirement, time will show. Mrs. Cook joins with me in best respects to you and all your family and believe me to be with great esteem Dr. Sr. Your Most Affectionate friend and Humble Serv't Jam's Cook."

- 359 Captain James Cook, portrait engraved by W. Holl after painting by N. Dance.

Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

There are two celebrated portraits of Captain Cook. One, by Dance, which hangs in the Naval Gallery, Greenwich Hospital, shows an unusually fine-looking naval officer; the other, by Hodges, the artist who accompanied him on his second voyage, painted at the Cape of Good Hope, showing the explorer haggard and careworn from his responsibilities. The portrait by Hodges is by no means as fine a picture as that by Dance. Both have been engraved many times and Nos. 359-360 are good examples of these two paintings.

- 360 Captain James Cook, portrait engraved by Tookey after painting by Hodges.

Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

- 361 Captain James Cook, oil portrait by Michael Felice Corné. Salem, 1803.

Gift of Thomas Wren Ward before 1821.

This painting was undoubtedly after some engraving of the Hodges portrait although facing to the right instead of to the left.

- 362 "The Death of Captain Cook, Drawn by J. Webber, The Figures engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R. A., The Landscape by W. Byrne." London, 1785.

Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

Cook is represented as about to be stabbed in the back by a chief as he turns toward the sea to tell the marines to cease firing. The event is depicted as taking place on a beach with rocks in the foreground.

- 363 The Death of Captain Cook, oil painting attributed to Michael Felice Corné, Salem. Lent by Miss Elizabeth H. Clark.

Cook is represented as about to be stabbed in the back by a chief while defending himself from an attack in front. The event is depicted as taking place on a rocky shore.

- 364 Brig "Cleopatra's Barge," 191 tons, built in Salem in 1816. Water-color by Antoine Vittaluga, Genoa, 1817. (Starboard side). Bequest of William E. Silsbee.

Plate 13 (b). The celebrated yacht *Cleopatra's Barge* was built by Retire Becket for George Crowninshield at a cost of \$50,000.00, a very large sum in those days. In 1817, she made a cruise to the Mediterranean, being the first American yacht to visit those waters. Upon the death of her owner in November of that year, she was dismantled and sold to Boston owners, entered the merchant service and made several voyages to South America. In 1820, she was taken to the Hawaiian Islands, under the command of Capt. John Suter, where she was sold to the King, Kamehameha II, on Nov. 16, 1820, for 8,000 piculs of sandalwood (worth about \$90,000.00.) As His Majesty's flagship she bore the name of *Haaheo O Hawaii* (Pride of Hawaii) but did not long survive for she was stranded at Hanalei, Kauai, in July 1824, through the recklessness of a drunken captain. An effort was made to save the vessel but without success and she went to pieces on the reef.

- 365 Brig "Cleopatra's Barge." Water-color by Antoine Vittaluga, Genoa, 1817. (Port side). Bequest of William E. Silsbee.

- 366 Log of the brig "Cleopatra's Barge," J. Suter, Master, from Boston to the Sandwich Islands. Gift of Hales W. Suter.

Beginning at Central Wharf, Boston, on June 18, 1820, and finishing after the discharge of the cargo at Maui on Dec. 19, 1820.

- 367 Pencil draft of the agreement between Kamehameha II and Capt. John Suter for the purchase of the brig "Cleopatra's Barge."  
Lent by Rev. J. W. Suter.  
"This Certifys that I, the King of Owyhee do by these Presents purchase of Capt. John Suter the American Brig *Cleopatra's Barge* & do bind myself, Heirs & assigns to pay him 8,000 Pecal of Sandalwood being the price agreed on between myself & said John Suter a part of the wood to be delivered this Year the remainder to be delivered by January 1822
- 368 Letter from King Samoree and Queen Charlotte Sapoolee of Atooi (Kauai) to Capt. John Suter, dated May 25, 1821, regarding the purchase of tin kettles and the delivery of sandalwood.  
Lent by Rev. J. W. Suter.
- 369 Schooner "Missionary Packet," 39 60-95 tons, built in Salem in 1825. Colored lithograph by D. H. Crosby, Boston.  
Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.  
Plate 13 (a). The *Missionary Packet* was built for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the use of the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands at the suggestion of the Rev. William Ellis. She was 49 ft. long and 13 ft. wide. Sailing from Boston in January 1826 she arrived at Honolulu in October after a passage of nine months and one day. Finding her too expensive for their purposes the missionaries sold her to the French Roman Catholic Bishop of Oceania and she was lost on the first voyage under her new owner.
- 370 "Honolulu as seen from the foot of Puawaina, Punch-bowl hill. Drawn by E. Bailey, 1831. Eng. by Kalama, Lahainaluna."  
Lent by James M. Hunnewell.  
This extremely rare view of Honolulu, engraved on sheething copper by Kalama, an Hawaiian, formerly belonged to James Hunnewell and was reproduced in *Journal of the Voyage of the Missionary Packet, Boston to Honolulu, 1880*. By James Hunnewell. Quarto, privately printed by James F. Hunnewell, Charlestown, 1880.
- 371 "A shoal of sperm whale off the island of Hawaii," in which the ships "Enterprise," "Wm. Roach," "Pocahontas" and 'Houqua" were engaged 10 Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1833. To the merchants, captains and officers and crews engaged in the whale fishing; this print is respectfully inscribed by Cornelius B. Hulsart, who lost an arm on board the whale ship "Superior" of New London and was on board of the



"Enterprise" at the time. Painted by T. Birch of Philadelphia from a sketch by C. B. Hulsart. Engraved, printed and colored by J. Hill. Published by C. B. Hulsart, 1838, 24 in. by 16½ in. Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

Plate 14. A very rare print. The picture shows the famous Roach (Rotch) fleet, — *Enterprise*, *Wm. Roach*, *Pocahontas* and *Houqua* engaged in whaling. William Rotch, the owner of these vessels, was Nantucket's greatest whaling merchant, later moving to New Bedford. The old Rotch counting house was afterward used as a club house for Nantucket whaling captains and is still used as the Pacific Club. In the old whaling days this Club was called, jocosely, the House of Commons, while another Club, used by the ship owners, was named the House of Lords. Honolulu owed its rapid rise partially to the frequent visits of the whalers.

- 372 "HE HELUNAAU, HE MEA E MAA'I KE KAN-  
AKA, I KA HELU I NA MEA A PAU MA KA NOONOO  
WALE NO. NA OLELO AO MUA KEIA A WARREN  
COLBURN. ALUA PAI ANA. OAHU: MEA PAI  
PALAPALA A NA MISIONARI. 1836."

Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.

Colburn's Arithmetic translated into Hawaiian and published at the Missionary Press. Nos. 372-377 are interesting examples of the many school and religious books which the early missionaries prepared for teaching the natives in the schools which they established. The first printing done on the islands was on Jan. 7, 1822.

- 373 "HE NINAUHOIKE NO KA MOOOLELO O KA PALA-  
PAPA HEMOLELE. OAHU: NA NA MISIONARI I  
PAI. 1832."

Lent by James M. Hunnewell.

Historical scripture catechism from the Missionary Press.

- 374 "NA HIMENI HAWAII, ME NA LEOMELE; OIA KA  
LUA O NA HAPA O KE KUMU LEOMELE. OAHU:  
NA NA MISIONARI I PAI. 1834."

Lent by James M. Hunnewell.

Hymns with music from the Missionary Press.

- 375 "KE ANAHONUA. OIA KA MEA E IKE AI KE KUMU  
O KE ANA AINA A ME KA HOLO MOKU. LAHAINA-  
LUNA. 1834."

Lent by James M. Hunnewell.

Surveying and navigation.





- 376 "A Vocabulary of Words in the Hawaiian Language. Lahaina-luna: Press of the High School. 1836."  
Lent by L. W. Jenkins.
- 377 "HE MAU HIMENI, E ORI IA IEHOVA, I KE AKUA MAU. OAHU: PAIIA I KA MEA PAI PALAPALA A KA POE MISIONARI. 1826." Lent by Frank Wood.  
Hymns.
- 378 Hawaiian flag, of the monarchy. 4 ft. by 6 ft. Eight alternating stripes of white, red and blue with the British Jack in the canton.  
Lent by Stephen W. Phillips.  
When Vancouver, the explorer, visited the Islands he gave Kamehameha the Great, a British flag in which the King took great delight and frequently displayed. When the American whaling captains and fur traders began to visit the islands they made a good deal of fun of the King for displaying the British flag and after consultation with them a flag was devised with the British Jack in the canton and white, red and blue stripes, an emblem in imitation of the American flag, to denote the number of the islands. The order and arrangement of these stripes and even their number varied a little in the early days according to the accounts that have come down to us but about 1844, the flag was definitely settled by statute in its present form and it was so used until the close of the Hawaiian monarchy.
- 379 Royal Order of Kamehameha I, conferred by Kamehameha V upon Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, Attorney-General of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, in 1869.  
Lent by Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips.  
This Hawaiian order was founded by Kamehameha V in 1865 and was the oldest and most valued of all the decorations conferred during the days of monarchy.
- 380 Invitation to the Coronation Ceremonies of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani.  
Lent by Frank Wood.  
This invitation is headed with the coat of arms of Hawaii in colors and reads: "To have the honor of being present at the Coronation Ceremonies of Their Majesties the King and Queen. The Chamberlain of the Household is authorized to invite Capt. T. Worth to a seat in the amphitheatre opposite the front entrance of Iolani Palace on Monday, February 12th, A. D. 1883. Full dress. 11 o'clock A. M."

- 381 Stephen Reynolds, 1782 — 1857, oil portrait by J. M. Stanley,  
Honolulu, 1848. Lent by Arthur R. Wilmarth.  
Stephen Reynolds resided at Honolulu from 1823 to 1855 and was for  
many years a merchant there. He married Susan Jackson of  
Honolulu in 1829.











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